

27. High High Fall vs. High X Low.

The tone which is here designated with the symbol * varies noticeably from dialect to dialect. For some speakers, it is high level. For others it is falling. For others it may be low level.

nú fǐlǎ	'with reference to a hat'
ní bǎtǎ	'with reference to shoes'
wá sọ́jǎ	'came to market'
ó bẹ̀rẹ̀	'he began'
ó gbádún	'it is interesting'
wọ̀n sọ̀rọ̀	'they spoke'
ó lẹ̀wá	'it is beautiful'
ó sǐnà	'he missed the way'
ó dínkú	'it is reduced'
ó mọ̀nà	'he knows the way'

28. In this drill, the vowels and consonants of phrases ní fǐlǎ and ní méjǐ are replaced by nonsense syllables. Try to distinguish the tonal patterns.

29. High Mid vs. High X

Try to distinguish between the tonal patterns of:

ş' ẹ̀tọ̀bẹ̀ náà (contracted form of şé ẹ̀tǎ ọ̀bẹ̀ náà
'did you sell the knife?')

ş' ẹ̀tọ̀bẹ̀ náà (contracted form of şé ẹ̀ kò tǎ ọ̀bẹ̀ náà
'didn't you sell the knife?')

Reply AFFIRMATIVE or NEGATIVE

30. Alternating Rises and Falls

Practice the following phrases.

Three syllables:

ó tâwě	'he sold a book'
níwôyǐ	'at present'
àdǔgbô	'neighborhood'
òkǎnlâ	(a name)
níwěyǐ	'with reference to this book'
sòtǔnyǐ	'here to the right'

Four syllables:

ó wâ nǐbê	'he is there'
wòn wâ lǒjâ	'they are at the market'
ìgběkêlě	'confidence'
kò fě kẹkẹ	'he doesn't want a bicycle'
ó wẹ lǎnǎ	'he bathed yesterday'
má dǎ kẹkẹ	'don't break the bicycle'

Five syllables:

àtǔnkâtǔnkâ	'repeated reading'
ó sî tǔn kâwě	'he then re-read the book'